

MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1873.

The President's Message.

The following synopsis of the President's Message we take from the Utica Herald:

The Message opens with a brief reference to the late financial crisis and the farmers' movement in the West, and gives assurance that the recent insult to our flag on the high seas is in a fair way to be redressed in a satisfactory manner, and that our relations with all the governments of the earth are amicable. The objects of sending commissioners to the Vienna exhibition have been realized, our nation bearing off many diplomas. At the same time, an effort was made to secure better protection abroad to our inventors, and a report on the subject will be laid before Congress. The courtesy on the part of the Chinese Emperor, who on the day of his majority consented to receive the representatives of the western powers in person, is acknowledged. The Alabama award has been received, and invested in a five per cent. United States Bond. Congress is asked to create a commission to make awards for direct losses to our citizens. The north-western boundary line has been determined by a joint commission, and the mixed commission to examine claims of English subjects for losses sustained by the war for the Union, has made awards to the amount of \$1,029,829, rejecting claims to the amount of about \$93,000,000. Thanks are extended to Count Conti for his valuable services. A commission is recommended to settle the claims of all individuals, not already adjusted, growing out of the late war. Neutrality has been enjoined on our officers in and near Sumatra. The Mexican Claims Commission has been prolonged. The Venezuelan government does not seem to act in good faith in regard to the awards under threat of April 25, 1866. The decision of Congress is asked on the proposition of Turkey to relieve our consuls of their judicial powers, and the request of San Domingo for a protectorate is transmitted.

During the year, treaties have been made with the Orange Free State (South Africa), Denmark, Mexico and Ecuador. The attention of Congress is called to the question of how and under what circumstances citizens residing abroad may forfeit or renounce their citizenship. Our legislation on this point is deficient, especially as regards American women marrying foreigners and the status of their children. The story of the Virginians and of our preparations for war, together with our negotiations with Spain and their results, are briefly and clearly told. No new facts are revealed. The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people, is referred to and two other amendments recommended—one permitting the President to veto any section or portion of a bill and approve the rest, no legislation to be done, save what is necessitated by votes, forty-four hours before the adjournment of Congress; and one providing that when an extra session is called Congress shall act only on such measures as are submitted by the President.

The receipts of the government for the last fiscal year were \$333,738,204, and the expenses \$290,345,245. It is doubtful if the next year will show as favorable an exhibit without the practice of great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations. It is suggested that there may be a cutting off of expenses in appropriations for public buildings, harbor improvements, and the recognition of the manufactured claims, though the President hopes to see the time when money is easier, when the government will own all buildings devoted to its use, and even the States will erect dwellings at the capital for their respective Senators. Revenues have largely fallen off during the last five months, but the President thinks a long stride has been taken towards the resumption of specie payments. The financial question is discussed at considerable length. It is for Congress to determine exactly what is needed. We must have a requisite amount of specie, our currency must be ample but ought to have just enough elasticity for the successful transaction of business. He is opposed to having banks pay interest on deposits. He would have sufficient currency to keep labor employed at all seasons of the year, and yet not enough to put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments.

The renewal of our ship-building industry is referred to. There has been an increase of about three per cent. in the transportation in American bottoms, but we are still paying foreign nations about \$80,000,000 annually for carrying our goods, adding this amount to the foreign account against us. Cheap transportation for producers and consumers is a desideratum, but the President leaves this subject to the transportation committee. Attention is called to the Illinois and Erie canals as great national highways, connecting the Hudson, the lakes and the Mississippi, to the advantage of all, if opened for the passage of large vessels. A codification of the tariff laws is suggested, and also more facilities for coinage money. Improvement of the organization of the army is needed. We ought to be better prepared for sea-coast defense. Our navy has been relieved of several old hulks, and other vessels have been fitted up to take their places. The ships authorized by Congress, are "being completed at a time when they may be possibly much needed," and have served the good purpose of giving "employment to thousands of men at a time of great financial distress." Everything is being put in readiness to meet any emergency growing out of the Virginian affair.

The post-office receipts of the year were \$22,996,741.57, and the expenditures were \$29,084,945.67. Other statistics are given. Favorable consideration is asked for the extension of the free delivery system to all cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class, and a better method of adjusting the pay of postmasters not appointed, for the consideration of Congress.

Congress is asked to provide the courts of Utah with some feasible method of administering justice, now prevented by collisions between territorial and federal authority. The operations of the Land Office are given in brief. A large religious colony of Russians desire lands for their exclusive settlement. Work in the Pension Office is briefly reviewed. Education get

a passing notice, and the suggestion of a census for 1875 receives favorable mention. The admission of Colorado as a State is recommended, and also the encouragement of a canal on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of irrigation. Finally, the message closes with a recommendation of general amnesty. The President says: "I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion, yet laboring under disabilities, is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office. I suggest, for your consideration, the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slaves."

News of the Week.

Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout the country. William M. Tweed has been removed from the Tombs to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

It is reported that Castelar has received a dispatch from Captain-general Jovellar stating the orders of the home government will be respected in Cuba.

The famous Hoosac tunnel was opened, Thursday.

Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's seventeenth wife, left Salt Lake City on Friday, for the East, to lecture against polygamy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that there are now in the navy one hundred and sixty-five vessels, carrying one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine guns; of the ships, forty-eight are iron-clads, and sixty-three steamers. In his report, General Sherman places the aggregate strength of the army at 23,505. Owing to necessary details, the effective strength of the army is only 19,625 men. He recommends that the army be increased so as to make its effective strength 30,000.

Ex-United States Senator, Richard Yates, of Illinois, died suddenly at St. Louis, Thursday night. He had been sick in Arkansas and was returning home very feeble.

A family feud in Harrodsburg, Ky., culminated in an affray in the court-house Wednesday, resulted in the death of a father and two sons named Davies, and serious injury to two others named Thompson. Only one of the six men engaged, escaped unhurt. After the battle eight empty revolvers were picked up in the court-house.

At the republican congressional caucus, held Saturday night, the following nominations were made: For Speaker, James G. Blaine, of Maine; for Clerk, Edward McPherson; for Sergeant-at-Arms, N. G. Ordway; for Doorkeeper, O. B. Burton; for Postmaster, Henry Sherwood; for Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler. All of the nominees, except Mr. Sherwood, were officers of the last House. The democratic caucus nominated Fernando Wood for Speaker.

Thanksgiving exercises of the Massachusetts State Prison were supplemented by the pardoning of four convicts, among them one sentenced for life. The November debt statement shows an increase of \$9,028,576.84.

Senator Casserly resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

The negotiations between the United States and Spain, with regard to the questions growing out of the capture of the Virginians, were concluded on Saturday.

Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo have agreed upon and signed a protocol, which Admiral Polo soon after telegraphed to his government. The terms are substantially as follows: First: The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginian and all the surviving passengers and crew. Second: A salute to our flag on the 25th of December, next, unless, in the mean time, Spain shall satisfy the United States, that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel; and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers; in this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain. Third: In case the Virginian had no right to carry the American flag, the United States will not institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who may have violated the law of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either the law or stipulations. Fourth: The matter of reclamations for damages, is reserved for future consideration.

Trains commenced running over the International railroad bridge at Buffalo, on Monday.

Four persons were burned to death by the burning of the Mound House, at Warrensburg, Missouri, on Saturday night.

At the Cabinet meeting on Monday, the President tendered the appointment of Chief-justice to Attorney General Williams, Col. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, will be appointed Attorney-General.

An incendiary fire in Fishkill on Monday caused a loss of \$108,000.

In a fight between John Robinson's circus troupe and a party of Texas desperadoes at Jacksonville, Tex., three men were killed and several seriously wounded.

The Ville du Havre was struck on November 22d, at two o'clock in the morning, in lat. 47, long. 38, by the iron ship Lockearn, of Glasgow, 1,300 tons. She was struck amidships; the bow of the Lockearn made a large hole in the steamer; ten minutes afterwards the steamer began to sink, and two from the steamer began to save passengers with only partial success; time was too short. Only 87 persons were saved whose names have been forwarded, while 226 lives were lost. The Lockearn next day transferred the surviving passengers to the American ship Tri-Mountain, bound for Bristol. Judge Rufus W. Peckham and wife, of Albany, are among the lost.

The first session of the XLIII Congress opened Monday. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill authorizing the issue of compound interest notes, as a substitute for the legal tender and fractional currency outstanding; Senators Conkling, Wright and Pratt, each introduced a bill repealing the Back Pay law of last session. In the House, Speaker Blaine and the other Republican nominees were elected. The Republican caucus pledged itself to vote for a repeal of the Back Pay bill. Both Houses adjourned without calling for the President's Message.

Visiting cards printed at the Independent office.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing ears, deafness, alocation, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of the above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in curing it, we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers \$500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

MEXICO MARKETS.

The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market:

Flour, (retail) Spr'g \$8 00, red \$9 00, white \$10 25	
Meal, 4 cwt, (retail)	1 30
Corn,	60 @ 70
Oats,	55 @ 60
Butter,	20 @ 31
Loose Butter,	10 @ 12
Cheese,	10 @ 14
Eggs, 4 doz,	23
Beef 4 lb,	05 @ 14
Beef, 4 cwt,	\$4 @ 85
Mutton, 4 cwt,	\$8 00
Pork, 4 barrel, (retail)	\$17 00
Pork 4 cwt,	\$5 00 @ 6
Apples, (dried), 4 lb,	00 @ 06
Ham, 4 lb,	0 @ 11
Dried Poultry, 4 lb,	5 @ 10
Potatoes, 4 bush,	40 @ 50

Yes! Yes!!

G. A. Penfield

HAS ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

OF

Cutters

AND

SLEIGHS,

Manufactured of the best

Material.

Call and examine before purchasing. Repairing done on reasonable Terms. I will sell Cutters and Sleighs Cheaper than ever before.

Now is the time to get a splendid turn out. Manufactory opposite Toronto Mills.

Mexico, Nov. 17, 1873.

Hard

Times

Will do to talk about, but when you come down to facts

\$10 In cash will buy

more Goods of

Stone Robinson & Co.,

Now, than any time since the war!

We have a large stock of goods on hand, many of which were bought since the great panic in Wall street, and at a great discount from former prices, and will be sold at a correspondingly low price.

Now is the time to secure

Big Bargains in Dress Goods

Shawls, Knit Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers and

CLOTHING,

Ready made or

MADE TO ORDER.

Also Flannels and Domestic. We have a large stock of these goods on hand and are anxious to realize on them within the next 60 days, and in order to do this we offer our new goods at a very small advance from cost, and make a discount on our other goods to compare with our late purchases. Call and examine our stock and you will be convinced you can save money by purchasing your goods of

STONE, ROBINSON & CO.,

Mexico, Oct. 28, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DYSPEPTICS should not trifle with their health by resorting to new and untried remedies, often drastic and injurious, while the great cure, Hoadland's German Bitters, can be had. Hoadland's German Bitters is a good and want of nervous action in the system. Hoadland's German Bitters is a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion, dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Hoadland's German Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. They are not alcoholic. They are sold by all Druggists.

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OF

Mexico and Vicinity:

We are now prepared to cut or manufacture anything in the line of

OVER GARMENTS

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Ladies in the latest Fall and Winter Styles.

Such as

Double and Single Breasted English Walking Sacks, Double and Single Breasted Cloaks, House Sacks, Basques, Waterproofs, &c.

Sacks and Waterproofs cut for Children.

We have a large assortment of

TRIMMINGS,

Such as Fringes, Laces, Gimps, Cords, Toggles Silk, Watford Silk, Satins, Velvets, Ornaments, Frogs, Large velvet, silk and Jet Buttons, &c., &c.

Information for changing old style garments into new, given with pleasure and for nothing.

We have been to a good deal of time and expense to procure styles and patterns, and hope you will call and examine them.

Stone, Robinson & Co.

Mexico, Nov. 5, 1873.

1873. 1873.

New York and Oswego Midland RR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Change of Time.

Oswego to Sidney Plains and Walton, New Berlin, Delhi and Auburn, branches.—Shortest and most direct route to Oneida, Utica, Saratoga, Albany, Troy, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other points East and South.—Lines of Telegraph to all Stations for Railroad and Public Service.—The only line in the State running all 12 wheeled Coaches.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 9, '73.

Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING EAST—LEAVE OSWEGO.

THROUGH MAIL.

7:00 A. M.: Fulton, 7:37; Pennellville, 7:45; Central Square, 7:58 A. M.; Oneida, 9:20; Norwich, 11:10 P. M.; Sidney Plains, 12:17 P. M.; Walton, 1:17; Hancock, 1:42; Liberty, 3:44; Middleton, 5:31; Patterson, 8:40; Jersey City, 9:32; arrives at New York at 9:54 P. M.

CHENANGO EXPRESS.

4:45 P. M.; stops at all Stations; arrives at Norwich, 9:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—LEAVE NEW YORK.

THROUGH MAIL.

7:00 A. M.: Newark, 7:45; Middle-town, 10:50 P. M.; Elmville, ..; Liberty, 12:30; Walton, 3:31; Sidney Plains, 4:20; Norwich, 6:55; Smith's Valley, 6:58; Oneida, 7:55; Central Square, 8:45; Pennellville, 9:00; Fulton, 9:30; Arrives at Oswego at 9:45 P. M.

OSWEGO EXPRESS.

LEAVE NORWICH.

8:00 A. M.; stops at all stations; arrives at Oswego at 12:30 P. M.

Two Express trains daily each way, with elegant day and night cars attached, run between New York and Oswego without change.

Trains are run by Albany Time.

Tickets may be procured at the principal eastern offices of the N. Y. & H. R. RR. and A. & S. R. R.

Through tickets to the principal eastern cities and all points West on sale at the Company's offices.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers can secure sections or berths in sleeping cars for the East from New York by application to the company's traveling agents.

In the village, adjoining the station, stage coaches start extra expense necessary by city notices.

Time between Oswego and Fulton twenty minutes quicker than by any other route.

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Coffins, Caskets, Metallic

Burial Cases, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of

SHROUDS.

Having been to great expense in procuring an

Elegant New

Hearse!

I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. I am located at my old stand, South Jefferson St., three doors south of the post office, where I may be found at any hour of the day or night, when not absent on professional business.

Mexico, July 16, 1873. 37

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Improved Wood Suction Pumps

and

Patent Well Curbs.

All kinds of

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done on short notice. A specialty in

PUMPS FOR DEEP WELLS.

Also all kinds of

CISTERN PUMPS.

Work Warranted to give Good Satisfaction.

I am bound not to be

Undersold in Price, nor outdone in

Good Work.

Remember the place, Dempster Block, Main St., Mexico,

April 17th, 1873. 24

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